

SPORTS

The USSR men's national team won the final in Moscow from the Czechoslovak team, 27-10, to receive for the fourth time the main prize and the gold medals of the 6th International Friendship (Tovarištvo) Tournament for the under-19 teams of six socialist countries. The Czechoslovak players won the silver for the first time, the bronze this time going to the Romanian athletes who are twice champions.

In the photo: USSR-Czechoslovakia game.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

Ice-hockey players poised for Sarajevo

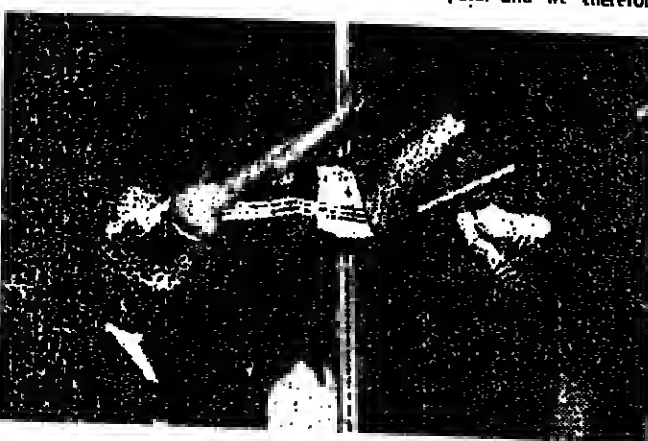
The summer being over, fans are saying goodbye to summer sports while anticipating the winter ones, ice hockey being one of the most notable.

The coming season's special feature is its being the time of the Winter Olympics, with its athletes to recall the 1950 win in the past Lake Placid Games.

The Soviet team went to Czechoslovakia to play two games for the "Rudá pravda" prize led by Viktor Tikhonov and Vladimir Yurzhinov. The coaches look along many new players since a number of national topists could take part owing to injuries and illness. Nevertheless, ice hockey fans are bound to see such famous names as Tsygankov, Petukhov, Yeliseyevich, Pervukhin, Zhukov and Ryzhikov.

204 CM IS NO LIMIT

It was in the final of the European Cup in London when Ukraine's Mykola of West Germany and Soviet athlete Tamara Bykova broke the world high-jump record of 203 cm. that it became clear that these two winners could achieve more.



They continued this hunt at the international contest in the Italian city of Pisa five days later when Bykova jumped 204 cm. while Mykola told journalists that it was his turn to do one better. There are only a few contests left this season in which the West German athlete will compete, and we therefore do not have long to wait.

Lately, the performances put in by Mykola and Bykova have been producing something of a sensation, with nearly every one of their appearances bringing top results. In September last year the West German broke a world record in the European Championship by jumping 202 cm. Bykova responded by jumping 203 cm indoors. As the IAAF only registers outdoor records so world achievements, enthusiasts watched the two girls' rivalry with held breath.

Like to compete with Bykova, Mykola said after the London contest. Her being near makes me stronger. Bykova is an excellent athlete and a nice, friendly girl. I am confident that she will cause everyone to rejoice at her splendid results.

Vladimir McMILLIN

In the photo: Tamara Bykova's record jump.

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full life of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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Early victories and Kasparov's loss

The USSR national are the winners of the junior team world championship in Chicago, USA. One round before the end victory it was already beyond the reach of other teams with 31 points up and outstripping by 7 points the closest contestants of West Germany and Iceland.

The Soviet Grandmaster, Nino Carlyev was also the early winner in the women's memorial tournament in Sochi, humant-

ing the great Russian chess player Mikhail Chigorin. Meanwhile, Gari Kasparov who had been performing excellently up until the last game in the most famous in Niksic, Yugoslavia, lost the eighth round to Boris Spassky who after the win became the second with 4 points. Kasparov remains the leader with an extra 2 points.

Viktor BARD, chess editor

Road cyclists performed below potential

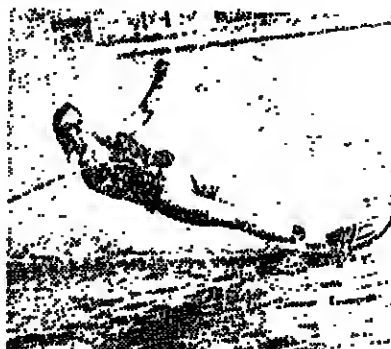
While the Soviet cyclists won two gold, one silver and two bronze medals in the track events of the world championship in Switzerland, they were clearly performing below their potential on the road, with only one gold prize for the 100 km team time trial.

The last two events, the individual group road race for men and women in the villages of the town of Altenrhein, brought deep disappointment to

the USSR national. The Soviet riders did not even finish the first ten places.

The Swede, Martin Lunde, with 1 hr 38 min 17 sec was fastest in the 60 km time trial while the men's 100 km was won by the well-known racer Ivo Reeb with 4 hr 53 sec.

The latest world cyclist now has training for the Olympics which are less than a year away.



New USSR results show that the Soviet cycling team has been established in the Olympic road race at the world championship in Switzerland. A student of the Moscow Physical Education Institute, Oleg Golovinski, 19, managed to beat two bunnies with 12.4 km and 53 km, but this time he was not a national record.

Photo by Sergei Ponomarev

Soviet figure skaters' Olympic season

The Alpin Cup competitions in France and West Germany have been the first successful appearances for Soviet figure skaters this year. Held in Saint-Gervais and Oberstdorf, both contests have been won by Inna Rekker and Sergei Litvinov, the pair who previously won the silver medals of the junior world championship and who are trained by Irina Rodnina. The best in the dancing competitions were Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko.

As for the winter athletes, the main start of the season for the figure skaters will be given at the Winter Olympics at Sarajevo, in preparation for this major event, the Soviet skaters will skate in October and November in Britain, Finland, the United States, Canada, Czechoslovakia,

Poland and the GDR. "Moscow News" will hold a annual tournament in Tashkent earlier this year. It has been moved forward to November 21-27, with its results to be taken into account in the selection of the Soviet national team. The time change in the selection of the contest has been made by the earlier European Cup in Budapest fixed on January 10. The USSR national team in the European Cup, the Olympic and the World Championships in Ottawa on March 12-14 will be selected after the "World of the Best" in Tashkent on the 15-18. The USSR also plans to take place in the USSR capital, Tashkent.

Andrei NOVIKOV

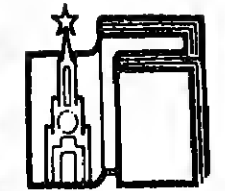


EDITORIAL BOARD

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AN INFORMATION

WELCOME TO THE TOWN OF BOOKS



The Soviet peoples are considered to be among the most avid readers in the world. The USSR published almost one out of every three books produced in the world.

According to UNESCO statistics, this country is among the world's leading publishers of translated literature. Over the past three years distribution of translations has been in the realm of 120 to 130 million copies annually.

In the USSR there are 11,000 readers' clubs. Henri Lopez, UNESCO Deputy Director General, has called almost legendary the love of books and reading in the USSR.

It is quite easy to derive evidence of this by going along to the Exhibition of Economic Achievements of the USSR where the 4th Moscow International Book Fair is taking place. All those wishing to see this real book

town come in an incessant stream, flooding more than 25,000 square metres.

Meetings, talks, exchanges of opinions—this is one aspect of the fair, the other being the conclusion of mutually advantageous contracts. Some of these can be revealed now—the UNO and the USSR agreed on selling UN-published books in the USSR; Khudzhastvenyaya Literatura and the French publisher concluded a copyright and publishing agreement, the

All-Union Copyright Agency VAP has concluded a number of contracts for licences with Czechoslovak publishers, and with the Dutch firm Reidel specializing in books on mathematics, physics, geology and other scientific and technological fields.

"Books Serve Peace and Progress" is the permanent motto of the Moscow Book Fair. It is as topical now as never before.

(Continued on page 6)



Alyona Palsyura, of the Soviet city of Kengarda, Oksana Gubalutina, of Kursk, USSR, Anna Adamkiewicz, of Poland, and Renou Mann, India, pictured in the photo (left to right) have won the International contest of children's pictures whose motto is "Let Us Give the Globe to the Children".

The girls were given memorial gifts at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements where the Fourth International Book Fair is taking place. Their pictures are on display at the Fair among the other children's drawings.

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular meeting, the Politbureau at the CPSU Central Committee examined a report submitted jointly by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the USSR Ministry of Gas Industry about completing at an earlier date the gas pipeline between Urengoi, Pomory and Uzhgorod in its full capacity. The commissioning of this unique engineering and technological project six months ahead of the schedule (approved earlier) is of great economic and political significance. It

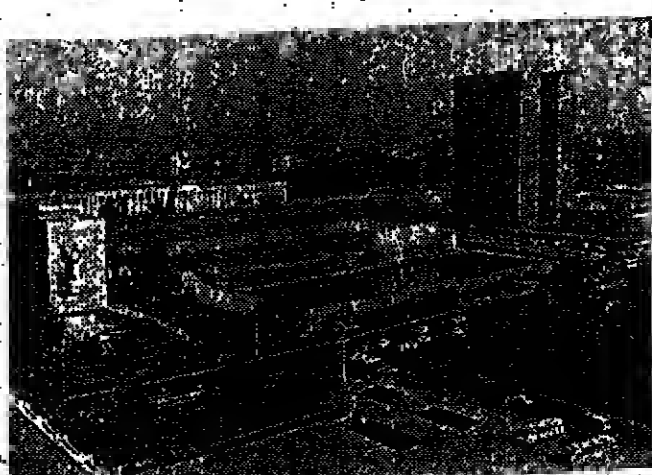
represents a remarkable victory for thousands of work teams and is their specific contribution towards the implementation of both the decisions of the 28th CPSU Congress concerning further development of the fuel and energy complex, and of the Soviet energy programme.

At its meeting, the Politbureau has also discussed and approved the results of the meeting between Comrade N. Tikhonov with Karl Otto Pöhl, President of Deutsche Bundesbank, who discussed the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The Politbureau has approved the outcome of talks which Comrade G. Aliyev had with the US Agriculture Secretary John R. Block. It also heard and approved the information submitted by Comrade M. Gorbachov during discussions with the Canadian Parliamentary delegation.

The Politbureau also considered some other problems involved in the country's foreign life, the deepening of cooperation between the fraternal socialist countries, and the carrying out of the peaceful Soviet foreign policy.

TASHKENT—2,000 YEARS



This historic date has been observed by the ancient and eternally young city, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Tashkent in Uzbek means stone city. This name was bestowed upon it because it was once built of low clay houses with flat roofs. Some of the narrow medieval streets have been kept to the city's preserve as a reminder of the past.

Tashkent improves with every passing day. New residential areas spring up, thoroughfares are built, public gardens, parks and boulevards are cultivated. Hardly noticeable are traces of the earthquake which shook the city 17 years ago. It inflicted tremendous damage on the capital of Uzbekistan. But 250 thousand builders from all over the USSR took part in the reconstruction work. Now many

streets and neighbourhoods bear the names of the Union republics to commemorate the selfless aid provided by the Soviet people. This is why Tashkent is known as the city of brotherhood.

Modern Tashkent is the largest city in the Asia part of the USSR and fourth largest in population after Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. The two million inhabitants will soon be more here.

Tashkent is a major industrial centre. The products it manufactures go to 80 foreign countries. Tashkent is now responsible for many all-Union tasks. These include technological provision for the entire cotton growing industry, as well as agricultural machinery, tractors for power and equipment for electric and other power-generating industries.

Handwritten text in a decorative frame, possibly a signature or a note.

Dmitry USTINOV: OUR FLEXIBILITY IS NOT LIMITLESS

The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community will never allow military superiority over them. We consider that the historically-formed approximate parity of forces between the USSR and USA, between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO provides a good basis for political and military detente. Further maintenance of this parity represents a realistic guarantee for preserving peace and averting nuclear war.

This has been declared by the Minister of Defence of the USSR, Dmitry Ustinov, who addressed an official meeting in Sevastopol devoted to the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to that city.

The Soviet Union, said Dmitry Ustinov, takes every action in its attempts to halt the dangerous development of international events and to avert a growth of

military danger. Its practical efforts are concentrated upon an agreement on maintaining military parity on a lower level.

This aim is also pursued by the new Soviet initiatives recently proposed by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Yuri Andropov, in his replies to the "Pravda" newspaper, as well as the initiatives introduced by the Soviet Union for consideration at the 38th session of the UN General Assembly. The new Soviet initiatives are an expression of the sober, realistic and flexible approach on the part of the USSR to the problem of arms limitation and the maintenance of stability in the international situation.

But our flexibility has limits.

These limits are determined, first of all, by the security interests of the Soviet Union and its allies. The point is that if the United States continues the delaying tactics at the talks while starting actual deployment of its ballistic and cruise missiles in Europe, the USSR will take timely and effective counter-measures to preserve the balance of forces of European and global dimensions. These measures will create a responding military threat for the territory of the USA and for those countries on whose territories American missiles will be deployed, in just the same manner as the USA creates a threat for the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. Let those who are accelerating the arms race understand what a dangerous illusion it is to seek military superiority.

Andrei GROMYKO: the reserves of detente are not exhausted

The day has been won on the understanding that any attempt to abandon the path outlined at Helsinki in 1975 lead to the escalation of confrontation. This was a statement made in Madrid by Andrei Gromyko, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Min-

isters of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Addressing the final stage of the Madrid Meeting between the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Soviet Minister raised the following points.

THE RESULTS OF THE MADRID MEETING

Despite all the differences in politics and all the disagreements in the evaluation of the reasons for the present state of international relations, despite all the tensions in the present situation in Europe and in the world, it can be seen that states with differing social systems can arrive at mutually acceptable agreements.

The reserves of detente are far from being exhausted. The specific steps agreed upon in Madrid can provide a dynamic continuation and development.

First and foremost this concerns a conference which is to be held on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

ON EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Concisely, it could be expressed as follows: support for the approximate strategic military equilibrium between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO which has emerged in Europe and on a global scale.

It is still possible to come to an agreement at the negotiating table between the Soviet Union and the United States on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe.

We hope that in Washing-

ton the situation will be given a sober evaluation. A one-sided approach to the negotiations which concern the interests of the states and the calculations based on the desire to win unilateral disarmament from the other partner is unacceptable.

The appeal by the Soviet Union for an immediate freezing of nuclear armaments by all the nuclear states, particularly those belonging to the Soviet Union and the United States, is still valid today.

THE SOUTH KOREAN PLANE INCIDENT

This incident is deliberately being exploited by some circles in the United States for the purpose of aggravating the international situation. They have raised a wave of slander and shameless insinuations against the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

We indignantly reject all this. The question which now arises is whether anyone can violate foreign borders and sovereignty of other states and escape unpunished. The answer is no one. This major violation is enshrined in the most authoritative

international documents and in the United Nations Charter. It has been made quite clear that the South Korean plane was treated as particularly special by the American authorities and their relevant services. It traveled Soviet air space, penetrating deeply inside Soviet territory, and it remained there for a long time, flying over our major strategic objectives.

Why and how did it get there? Insistent attempts are being made to avoid answering this legitimate question.

GROMYKO MEETS HIS AMERICAN OPPOSITE NUMBER

Madrid. First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Andrei Gromyko has met the US Secretary of State George Shultz.

During the conversation, the main subject for discussion from the Soviet side was the need for an agreement concerning strategic and European nuclear weapons. It will be recalled that these vital issues are being discussed at the negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States. Andrei Gromyko

set forth the principled position of the Soviet leadership on this matter and drew attention to the great responsibility which the United States is assuming by avoiding a search for agreements and at the same time pushing through the dangerous plans for the deployment of its new nuclear weapons system primarily in Western Europe.

The State Secretary confirmed his statement to general ideas and actually avoided discussing the essence of the problem.

H.-J. VOGEL on French and British nuclear systems

Bonn. H.-J. Vogel, Chairman of the West German Social-Democratic Party in Bundestag, has addressed a press conference here during which he discussed French and British nuclear systems.

He pointed out that the central problem at the talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe of their present stage is the "systems belonging to third countries". The French have 18 ground-based and 80 submarine systems and 40 systems carried by Mirage aircraft. Britain has 64 systems in subma-

ries, and a total of more than 50 aircraft-borne single-warhead systems. Since 1961, both countries announced major programmes of modernization and expansion of their armaments, and up to 1990-95 they will have more than 1,500 warheads each.

Mr Vogel has noted that it is difficult to understand or to explain the desire for the nuclear armaments to Europe and the submarine systems and the French ground-based systems, which we ourselves describe as remaining outside the SALT-2 Treaty as if they did not exist.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF CLERGY

San Jose. The paramilitary fascist grouping "Anti-communist secret army in action" has exploded a bomb near the residence of Jesuit clergymen in San Salvador. A second bomb was exploded by the Salvadorean fascists near the house of the director of the University of Guatemaltecos "Jose Simeon Caas" which is managed by the clergymen. A leaflet that was found said the terrorist act was revenge for the Jesuit approach to the restoration of peace in the country. This is the eighteenth crime committed by the Salvadorean fascists against churches.



Attack on Nicaraguan ship

Managua. US Navy warships have intercepted the Nicaraguan merchant ship "Nicarao" in the Atlantic Ocean. The ship was bound for one of the republic's ports, when it was forced to change its course and was shadowed for several days.

The "Nicarao" captain Daniel Sosa told the press, planes from the US aircraft carrier Coral Sea which cruises off the Nicaraguan coast, made several flights at low altitude and a US Navy frigate was brazen in its demand that the crew should report their route and cargo.

Under cover of the recently started Big Blue-2 joint US-Honduran war games, the USA hurries to turn this Central American country into its military-strategic springboard in the Western Hemisphere. According to "The New York Times", servicemen and military hardware are continuously being supplied from the USA to Honduras. US military personnel build communications centres and roads and modernize runways in various districts of that country. In the photo: a communications centre set up by the Americans in Honduras.

Photo AP-TASS

Science and technology

FLOATING AIRPORT

The "Asia Week" magazine, Hong Kong, draws attention to the following advertisement: an international airport is up for sale. For 4,200 million dollars it can be delivered to any seaside town. Its cost also includes a floating 4,000 metre runway, an arrival-departure lounge, parking for airplanes, a freight depot, hangars and a control centre... It weighs 4,050,000 tonnes. It keeps afloat with the help of 10,000 cylindrical buoys. Each measures 11.5 metres in height and 7 metres in diameter. When strong winds rise moving the whole structure sways no more than a centimetre. The city of

Osaka was considered a possible buyer. The project of this floating airport was designed by the association of Japanese ship-builders. However, the "fathers of the city" flatly refused, then ultimately preferred to have a conventional airport on land.

IN SEARCH OF INTELLIGENCE

Scientists from the University of Tokyo have mounted a powerful telescope having an aerial 45 metres in diameter, on the mountainous plateau in Naganoprefecture. Signals received from outer space will be subjected to "logic analysis" on a computer. Unlike their colleagues in other countries, the Japanese astronomers, to receive possible information from other worlds, tuned the receiving equipment in a wave whose length is equal to the molecule of formaldehyde and not hydrogen. They believe that this wave more than any other is suited for the role of an "information carrier" in interstellar space.

'Fat cats' affairs

Cairo. 30 Egyptian millionaires have been found guilty of financial swindles which enriched during the years of the "open doors" economic policy.

For a number of years, a group of businessmen dealing in timber imports used various machinations and frauds in order to systematically evade taxes and customs duties. Their total "dab" to the state made up over 75 million Egyptian pounds. The attorney's office has started the investigation and most of the "fat cats" gang, as the newly rich millionaires are called in Egypt, may soon find themselves in the dock.

Anti-poacher campaign in Brazil

Brazil. A major operation to stamp out poaching and smuggling has been launched by Brazilian army units and police. According to the Empresa Brasileira de Noticias news agency, at the first stage of the operation alone nearly one hundred criminals have been detained, with 18 light aircraft, hundreds of guns and drugs being seized. The agency points out that the

poachers' gangs have for a long time been destroying valuable species of animals. Last year, they killed nearly a million crocodiles. The area at the juncture of the borders between Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay is crossed by one of the major routes for smuggling narcotics, mainly cocaine, to the United States and Western Europe.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

LET'S TALK FRANKLY

How can the prospects of the Geneva dialogue be assessed? Answering this question, Vasily Rybakov writes in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

In fact, quite a realistic basis exists for a successful conclusion to the talks between the USSR and the USA, on basis for achieving an agreement which would lead to a gradual reduction of the nuclear weapons arsenals on European soil with their subsequent complete abolition. The new constructive suggestions put forward by Yuri Andropov in his answers to the "Pravda" newspaper which are widely known, pave the way toward such an agreement. The suggestions testify to the flexibility of the USSR position and to the Soviet Union's consistency and purposefulness in the sacred task of ridding the people of Europe of the nuclear menace.

We have gone all the way in our readiness to reach an agreement, to achieve the elimination of the nuclear threat. More than this simply cannot be done. This is well known to the military-strategic experts in the West, including the USA and NATO. They know that anything else which would go beyond this would pose a direct threat to the security of this country and of the fraternal socialist countries. They know that we shall never agree to the absurd idea of not taking account of British and French nuclear potential.

I do not doubt that not only the analysts who are in possession of the entire sum total of the objective facts, but also all sober people with common sense realize that the USSR has provided the maximum of goodwill, and that everything now depends on the same goodwill being shown by Washington.

FRANCE: BACK TO COLONIAL WARS?

Foreign interference into the affairs of Chad has acquired dangerous dimensions, writes Igor Trutvin in PRAVDA.

According to recent information, the number of the French interventionist forces has surpassed 3,500 men. It is actually a fully provided combat occupation task force.

In the beginning Paris stated that the troops were sent purely for purposes of instruction. This was followed by the assertion that the French units would open fire only "in case of attack". But now the interventionist forces "have crossed the Rubicon" making air strikes on the Goukouni Oueddei's troops positions.

France finds itself in quite a complex situation. On the one hand, some people there are clearly nostalgic over the "good old days" when the "punchy state" resolved all problems with the help of an armoured fist. Paris has definitely been tempted into many more to preserve "room under the sun" in the centre of the African continent.

But on the other hand, the present French Government, which was particularly sharp in its criticism of the former punitive operations in Africa, feels it would be unbecoming to openly put on the colonial helmet in their predecessors. The uniform may yield doubtful results both in home and foreign policy.

HIERARCHY OF VALUES

Under the title, "The Strategy of Expansion", the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIA has printed an interview given by Academician Yevgeny Primakov in which he notes that there can be no doubt as to the strategic character of the alliance between the United States and the Israeli expansionists. At the same time it would be wrong to say that the United States completely agrees to all Israeli moves. As you know, the Americans are undertaking a number of manoeuvres in an effort to find support for their policies, not only from Israel, but also from the conservative regimes in the Middle East in order to expand American influence in the Arab world. On its part, Israel wants the United States to give up these manoeuvres and concentrate completely on supporting Tel Aviv as its sole ally. This is the gist of the American-Israeli differences. However, these disagreements are secondary in nature, and the relations between the two sides do not depend on them. It is hardly accidental that when it comes to taking specific decisions, or to the dilemma of whether Israel should be backed or the United States should refrain from this or that move, the Americans always side with Israel. This is what happened during the redeployment of the Israeli invasion force in Lebanon, in the course of which the United States has stressed for the umpteenth time that in the hierarchy of values their relations with the Arab states, in this case Lebanon, are much lower than the US-Israeli relations.

HOW IT WAS

(Continued from page 1)

check points, and, moreover, faced with the absence of the airliner from the south, no sound the alarm at once. To date no answer has been provided to this outstanding question either.

I want to draw your attention to the fact that the South Korean plane entered the zone covered by Soviet radar systems precisely in an area which is constantly patrolled by American reconnaissance aircraft, specifically, RC-135 planes. We detected an intelligence plane RC-135 in the area on this occasion at 2 hours 45 minutes local (Kamchatka) time on September 1. As it was detected by the Soviet radar systems for two hours it was performing a somewhat strange patrol. At 4 hours 51 minutes (Kamchatka time) another plane with a radar blip consistent with that of the RC-135 was detected in the same region and at the same height—8,000 metres. The planes approached one another (up to the total convergence of the blips on the screen) and flew together some time (about 10 minutes). Then one of them, as was seen from the RC-135, was repeatedly observed earlier, headed for Alaska, while the second one headed for Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky. Naturally, the conclusion was made at Soviet anti-aircraft defence command posts: an intelligence plane is approaching the USSR's airspace.

One may ask of what "losing its route" could they talk in this case? It is quite obvious that this flight was guided. I would say, it was guided accurately. It was, therefore, a premeditated flight.

The second stage is the action above Kamchatka. At 5:30 the intruder plane approached Kamchatka. He was heading straight towards a major base

of the USSR's strategic nuclear forces. It did not respond to any inquiries by Soviet ground control and air defence planes. At the same time, radio monitoring stations detected periodically transmitted, brief coded signals, which are usually used for transmitting intelligence data.

During that period actions of the air defence forces were directed, exclusively at establishing contact with the plane, together with the help of a general call signal at the fixed international distress frequency of 121.5 MHz (both from the ground and from intercepter planes), and compelling it to land at the nearest Soviet airfield. But these attempts failed. The intruder flew towards the Sea of Okhotsk.

The third stage is the activity in the area of Sakhalin Island. The actions of the intruder plane became outrageous. As was announced earlier, it had not responded to the warning shots of Soviet interceptor planes. Moreover, it began to simultaneously change the direction, altitude and speed of flight, obviously trying to evade the air defence planes. It was somewhat characteristic that at 6:50 local (Sakhalin) time the intruder plane, sharply changing its course, circumvented the positions of our air defence missile units and passed over important military facilities in the southern part of Sakhalin Island. There remained no doubts that a reconnaissance plane was in the air.

When the intruder plane reached the south-western part of Sakhalin Island, the last attempt was made to force it to land on an airfield, using four bursts of warning shots fired from guns with tracer shells at 6:20 local (Sakhalin) time. Altogether 120 rounds were fired. Since, even after that the intruder plane did not obey the demands but tried to escape,

taking a general course towards Vladivostok, at 6:24 an intruder plane was given the order to stop the flight of the intruder with missiles, in order which was carried out.

The American side is now trying in every way to prove that "the Soviets wanted from the outset to deliberately destroy a civilian airliner". But this is an absurdity. If this had indeed been the case, we could have destroyed the intruder many times over and with certainty when it was over Kamchatka, even without scrambling fighter planes but with air defence missiles known in the United States as SAM-5, with the active range of more than 200 kilometres, through the zone of action of which the plane was passing.

In conclusion I will allow myself to draw your attention to the fact that all the events, both over Kamchatka and over the Sakhalin Island were taking place in the dead of night and under conditions of cloud coverage along the upper edge of which the intruder was flying. Its flight was stopped, as was pointed out above, at 6:24 local time, whereas the dawn on that day broke at 7:11 (sunrise at 7:49). Moreover, this was done only after the Soviet air defence forces had used every warning measure possible under those conditions. Their actions were carried out in strict conformity with the Constitution and the Law on the state border of the USSR and with the existing international regulations. It is the sovereign right of every state to defend its borders, including its airspace.

The Soviet Armed Forces, standing guard over the peaceful work of the Soviet people, are constantly in high combat readiness. Throughout the history of the Soviet state they have been discharging their duties with honour. In future, if need be, they will also perform appropriate combat tasks.

NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTED IN POLYNESIA

Paris. Charles Hernu, the French Minister of Defence, said, France would continue nuclear testing in Polynesia and that "it is premature at this stage to speak about their cessation". He replied to a written question by Y. Lancelot, an RPR MP. The minister stressed

that "to guarantee the efficiency and reliability of the forces of deterrence it is necessary to substitute new nuclear weapons systems for the existing ones" and to ensure constant improvement of the weapons "their striking force, precision and efficiency". With

this aim in view France intends to perform "numerous large-scale tests of nuclear weapons", including some in Polynesia.

According to the latest nuclear weapons test programme, France has already made 37 nuclear explosions in that part of the Pacific.

Josephine

Round the Soviet Union

THE FIRST HOUSE WITH AN ADVANCED NOISE-PROOF CAPABILITY HAS BEEN BUILT AT USTINISKE, A NEW RESIDENTIAL ESTATE BORDERING ON A BUSY ROAD IN THE LITHUANIAN CAPITAL OF VILNIUS. Nearly forty thousand people live on the estate. The scientific and architectural responsible for combatting the problem of noise on the estate have come up with a comprehensive solution. Thanks to the use of new sound absorbing materials and to careful planning, the bedrooms and sitting-rooms at each flat in the first blocks are virtually isolated from city noise, windows facing away from the street. Once flats have been completed, it is planned that these houses be built on a large scale.

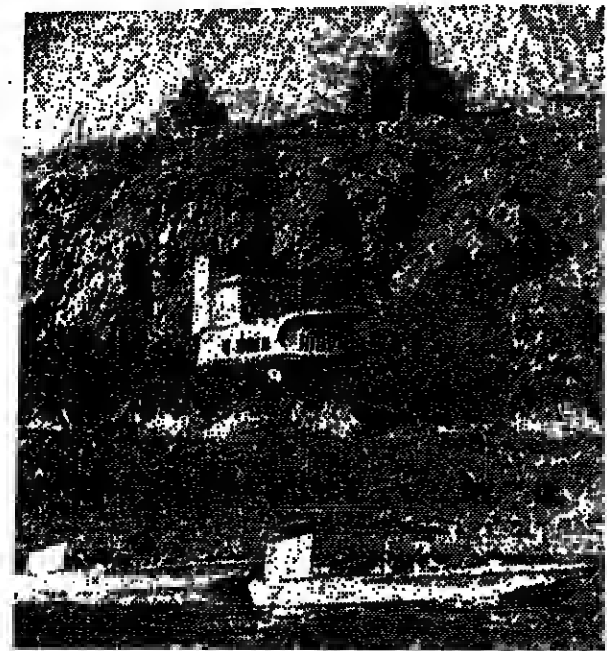
CARPET-MAKING DISCUSSED

The ancient, yet enduring art of carpet-making was the central subject for discussion by the delegates who attended an international symposium which recently ended in the Azerbaijani capital Baku.

At the meeting, which was sponsored by UNESCO, scientists, historians and carpet-makers discussed problems which arise in the creation of carpets, as well as discussing the history, traditions and technology of carpet-making. The modern state, and the prospects for its future development.

From time immemorial, Azerbaijan has been famous for its splendid carpets. Baku can boast the world's first museum of carpet-making, which it has had for some years now.

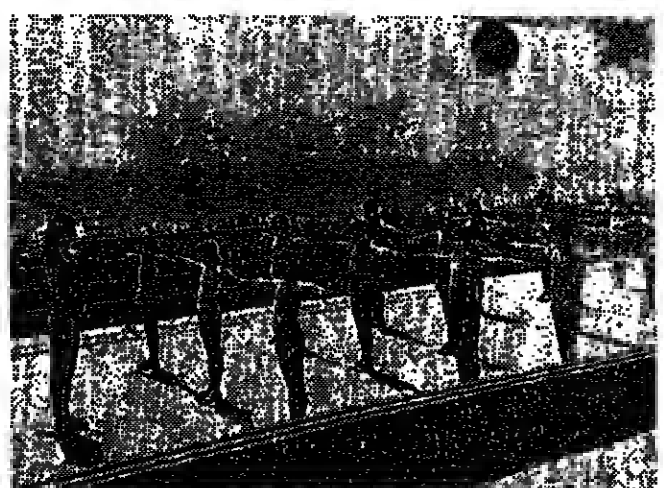
SEVAN REGAINS ITS STRENGTH



On the banks of Lake Sevan, monuments of ancient Armenian architecture stand side by side with modern buildings.

Lake Sevan has been endowed with countless beautiful comparisons, one of those being that the lake "resembles a bride in a wedding dress". But at one time the lake put on workers' overalls in the form of six operating power stations. Their energy helped start new industries in the republic and to further develop the irreplaceable ones. Water gave life to the lands of the Ararat Valley, helped build towns, settlements and more than 150 enterprises.

Now it is high time to pay back the lake's generosity. The digging of a 60 km tunnel began in the '80s to divert into the lake the waters of the Arpa River. This is something unprecedented in the practice of building tunnels.



In a children's sanatorium.

Work was completed in the spring of 1981. On March 21 the first cu m of the Arpa water flowed into the lake. This was the second birthday of Sevan. Confidenco has now appeared that Lake Sevan is to be overflowing with water.

If you ask any Armenian what makes Lake Sevan so dear to him, each will answer to his own way but there will be something in common for all of them—concern for its present state and confidence in its better future.

Let's make a calculation: every year the Arpa River discharges into the lake 250 cu m of pure spring water. The Vorotan—another alpine river of Armenia—is also now breaking through to the lake. It will pour in 165 million cu m more water every year, thus leaving the consumption of Sevan waters for irrigation reduced to a minimum. Instead this work will be done by 18 large reservoirs and other construction in the republic.

'Solar' roof

The electric heaters have been switched off at the grain depot of an experimental farm in Lithuania, a Baltic republic. In their place the first solar collector in the republic is operating.

The double roof of an original design above the grain depot has become an accumulator of solar heat. Its main part is made of dark colour solar absorbing panels. The top cover is made of transparent polythene film. A hollow space between the roof and the walls is filled with a heat-conducting material. From there the heated air is supplied through pipes to the storage where automatic devices regulating the temperature regime and maintaining the needed humidity are installed. The use of such collectors on the farms of Lithuania will make it possible to annually save up to 40,000 tonnes of liquid fuel and over 200 million kilowatt-hours of electric energy.

Automatic driver in the Metro

A complex system for automatic control of underground trains has been introduced by the Kharkov Metro system. This has allowed the reduction of the driving crew to one—the driver dispenses with an assistant.

The electronic instrument known precisely when speed should be increased, when to slow down, and how long the train stays at a station, taking into account the intensity of the passenger traffic.

With this system becoming operational, more than a hundred people were released for other jobs. After further training, they will become drivers themselves working on the second line of Kharkov underground railway system now under construction.

Places to visit

19th-CENTURY DINNER



The public catering museum in Bolshoi Rogozhsky Lane, in Moscow, enables visitors to become acquainted with the past and to have a look into the future of the art of cooking.

Thousands of people—cooks, cookery experts, pupils from specialized secondary and vocational schools from various cities of the country, as well as foreign guests have visited our museum, says its director Sergei Iosadze.

A pair of scales used by the cooks of Peter the Great's epoch, stands next to some modern electronic scales. There are also some rare volumes on display: for instance, a "Cook Book" with embossed gold letters on the cover, dated 1790, and a "Miscellany of Gourmands" published in 1875.

There are over 10,000 exhibits in our museum, said Iosadze. On display in one of the halls are tubes, cellphane packets containing powders and briquettes, bearing the following labels: "rye bread", "coffee with sugar", "grape juice", "cabbage soup", etc. This is specially prepared food for cosmonauts, both easy and easy to consume in space.

It is noteworthy that many of the museum exhibits, some of which are more than 100 years old, can be used in everyday life. Many were collected by amateurs.

ON ITS WAY TO VENUS

Two Soviet automatic probes, the Venera-15 and the Venera-16, have entered the 123 month of their flight to Venus.

Regular radio communications are being held with the stations to ensure the parameters of the trajectories, to monitor the functions of the onboard systems and to transmit telemetric and scientific information back to Earth.

During the flight, the study of the Venusian atmosphere, the Earth's magnetosphere in the interplanetary space.

NEW STYLE ELECTRIC TRAIN

Designers from the Riga Railway Carriage Factory have solved several problems at once by creating the electric train of the ER-2R type. The new train gathers speed much faster, uses less electricity and its manufacture takes less metal.

The manufacture of the ER-2Rs will allow an increase in the carrying capacity of railway sections coping most intense traffic.

OF INTEREST

WONDERS OF NATURE IN BUKHARA

Subsides of local lore met recently not far from Bukhara. The ancient here is depicted on the face of the 11th century coins which were found during the excavation of a canal. This fact proved to be most rare. The coins, no Greco-Bactrian type, have been found in Central Asia.

The history of the Greco-Bactrian kingdom has been studied very little and therefore only very few coins of those days are known. B. R. Rivkin, senior researcher at the Institute of Art History, the Oriental studies have been able to see on entire portable gallery of the Bactrian coins whose traces appear on the treasure trove was found in the early 20th century B.C. The coins were light on milligrams and the size of the huge state which ruled there more than a hundred years, lying over vast territories in the south of Central Asia, Afghanistan and India.

NORTHERN ORCHARDS

Orchards in the Polar region is not such an impossible dream as was believed before. Hundreds of people living in Murmansk have tasted the juicy black currants grown in the orchard belonging to the state farm Polyarny close to the city.

The northern summer is short. However, its brief warmth is enough for the maturing of black currants of the "Imondro" type grown at the experimental Polar station run by the All-Union Scientific Center for the Arctic.

BEADS FOR THE ROAD

In the central streets of Tbilisi, road builders have started to mark pedestrian crossings with tiny glass beads. They are poured onto the hot asphalt of the roadbed in the wake of the asphalt layer and then pressed into the surface by the road roller.

It was the staff members of the Jaivakendi Tehased factory who first suggested the use of glass to improve road safety. A consignment of technical beads they made was tested in the town of Lutsk in the Ukraine. The experiment has shown that the beads "work" particularly well at dusk. Brilliantly reflecting the light of car headlights.

TV tower withstands wind

Unique tests have been carried out of the new Almo-Ate television tower which rises to a height of 372 metres over the peak of Mount Koktyube.

This is the tallest structure built in the outback of the country. Despite the mass of the entire structure being five thousand tonnes, the stem of the tower is constantly swaying in the strong currents of wind. In order to reduce the "pendulum" movement, an entire system of original oscillation dampers has been installed on the tower.

At first, the specialists working on the tower made tests with a model. A short while ago, the lower part of the tower was tested with a model. The check-up has shown that the system of dampers will safely protect the tower from the dominant mountain winds.

Penetration of the new group which requires special attention. The problem is that men at 60 and women at 55—the pensionable age in this country—are in many instances full of energy, and wish to continue working. Some of them remain in their former jobs, others prefer employment closer to home, or easier jobs, with shorter hours, flexible schedules of work. They want a break from their regular work, before resuming work.

90,000 in 100,000—Moscowites find jobs annually through employment bureaus.

VIEWPOINT

Why employment bureaus in a country of full employment?

Pyotr SEMINIKHIN,
deputy chief, Labour
Department, Moscow City
Soviet

Someone has been employed in the first time or has decided to change his or her job for some reason, to both cases this is no problem to the USSR with its nearly two million unfilled jobs. Meanwhile, it takes about one month to a large city like Moscow to find a suitable job there, when you are on your own. This time may be made three to four times shorter with the help of existing employment bureaus at labour departments of the Executive of the local Soviets of People's Deputies.

The bureaus' tasks differ in principle from the ones tackled by labour exchanges, the last of which was seen in Moscow over 50 years ago. Moscow now has 32 bureaus, one for each district plus the all-city one. They provide employment services contributing to the fulfilment of the Constitution guaranteeing the right to work, choice of trade or profession, type of job to accordance with their inclinations, abilities, training and education.

The bureaus try to assist in answering a wide range of questions which may interest people who apply. This interest might concern the kind of job, the wages, the relative distances to the home, and the availability of the enterprise's own recreation centre where the worker can go with the family on weekends, and many other matters.

The files, containing detailed computerized information, take into account all these issues. They store information from 1,200 Moscow enterprises and organizations which use the bureau services.

The bureaus are used by various mental workers, by college and university-level engineers and technicians and by retired workers, all at whom are in various age groups. I would draw particular attention to the number of young people. They make up a large group. As is known, all young people have compulsory secondary education here. About twenty per cent of those finishing school go to establishments of higher learning while two-thirds continue their study in technical and vocational training schools. The remaining one-third go to work at once. They are the ones who need advice since it is a matter of beginning their life of responsibility. We also take care of the college applicants who failed their competitive examinations. The bureaus offer them jobs in the field of their desired diploma occupation. The practical knowledge would at once help them make a second attempt of entering the college.

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FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OIL AND GAS BY 1985

This country is the world's only state which is self-sufficient in its own fuel and energy, writes IZVESTIA. By 1985 the production of oil and gas condensate will reach 630 million tonnes, and 630,000 million cubic metres of gas will be produced.

Biberia will provide the main oil and gas production growth. In 1985 half of this country's fuel will be obtained here. This will allow not only the satisfaction of the growing requirements of the national economy but it will also make up for the lowering of production in the European part of the USSR.

Development of the deposits is exceptionally difficult. The major deposits lie in areas which are uninhabited and where access is difficult. Huge labour and capital investments are needed both for their development and transportation of the fuel produced to the consumer.

To deliver the Siberian gas to this country's central and western regions, as well as to some countries of Western Europe, two major gas pipelines have been planned for 1981-1985. Three in Siberia have been put into operation. The unique Urengoi-Pomory-Ushakov (transport system) is currently under construction. Gas will begin to flow along the pipeline to Western Europe and to the socialist countries beginning January 1984.

But, regrettably, the deposits, even the richest ones are not bottomless. So the rates of the geological survey are maintained on the same level. At the same time they take into account the economical usage and the efficient saving of all the fuel and energy resources, concludes the article.

THE MANY-SIDED USE OF HYDRAULICS

Modern hydraulics or technical mechanics of liquid—one of the applied branches of hydromechanics—embraces the foundations of calculations used in creating engineering constructions and diverse technological processes. Pyotr Nopozhnyy, the USSR Minister of Electric Power Development and Electrification, writes in PRAVDA. Its progress was historically determined by the requirements of a number of agricultural and industrial branches of technology, above all, land reclamation, water supply, water transport, hydraulic en-

gineering and the utilization of water energy and machine-building. The "services" of specialists in this branch of science have been resorted to more and more often of late by the oil and gas industry for solving the problems of comprehensive use of hydroresources and their protection.

The construction of new power projects, mapped out in the USSR for the next five years and for a term at 15-20 years, large-scale plans of land improvement work, stipulated by the USSR Food Programme, measures for the rational utilization of natural, including hydroresources, in connection with the interbasin redistribution of a part of the flow of rivers. These things radically change the scope of building hydro-technical facilities and set the hydraulic engineers' new problems, the Minister points out.

Thus, large thermal and atomic power stations are in need of fundamentally new combined and closed water-supply schemes with rational utilization of disipated heat.

A question connected with diverting a part of the river flow is unusual as to content and the methods of its possible solution. Suffice it to say that the main point is the laying of long canals with a capacity of up to 1,000 cu m per second, operating under different regimes and climatic conditions. Studies in this field have met stored and hydraulic engineers are facing a vast and creative field of endeavour.

RE-EQUIPPING PLANTS: COST AND EFFECT

Great attention is paid in the Soviet Union to the reconstruction and re-equipping of enterprises. This is the subject of an article in SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA. The article asks: how much does the reconstruction cost? Wouldn't it be more feasible to build new enterprises?

In the old textile city of Ivanovo, for example, the reconstruction and re-equipping of the factories allowed for an increase in the volume of production by almost one thousand million rubles over the past twelve years. The calculations show the building of new factories capable of manufacturing the same amount of textile workers' labour has changed radically. Too. Many operations have been automated. The economic feasibility of reconstruction is also exemplified by the

experience in the Urals where the largest engineering, steel and chemical plants are concentrated. Their technological level directly influences the development of the entire national economy. At the Uralmash plant the production capacities went up by 1.5 times after re-equipping was carried out there. In Nizhny Togli the enterprises have installed new casting machines and steel plants installed new casting machines. In other enterprises the main production workers work particularly closely the art Verkh-Iscelny and Nizhnyorgyevsky, as well as some other enterprises. In the current five-year plan period (1981-1985) they are being reconstructed according to a comprehensive plan and designs that have been suggested by the Uralgiprozhestvo. The Ural managers allocate nearly one half of their capital investments for the purpose.

While giving credit to reconstruction, we do not give up the construction of new factories and shops. Every five years the national economy receives on many of 1,500 large modern enterprises and shops, the "young" industries being the main recipients—power generation, oil and gas, and some engineering branches.

FAMILY IN THE BAIKAL-AMUR PROJECT

55 thousand people now live in Tynda, the major town on the Baikal-Amur Railway project, the population growing annually by almost three thousand people, writes I. Dikina, Cand. Sc. (Economics), in SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA. The population is also growing in the Severobaykalsk, the centre of the Buryat section of the project, and in the town of Neryungri which was a sort of the project's economic development zone, a town of cool miners and power plant builders.

Those facts run counter to the previously expounded theory of 80 per cent of the new far Eastern towns and villages being made up of bachelors, notes the economist.

The natural situation is quite the opposite. In Tynda, Neryungri and Severobaykalsk married couples make up about four-fifths of the population. The situation is a happy one for the town authorities since a married population makes a sound basis for new towns. This position is firmly supported by the sociologists who studied the family problems on the project, including the effect upon personnel stabilization.

The natural growth here is 21 people to every 100. A high figure even for towns with a young population.

